The reasons given for the current high price of beef are many. The winter of 1880-81 was exceptionally severe and heavy losses of stock were suffered on the great cattle ranges of the West. The drought of the ensuing summer acted not less unfavorably upon the smaller herds of the East. The hay crop was short, and the summer and fall pasturage failed over many States; so that farmers were forced to kill their young stock. In this way, we are told, the beef supply was diminished both in quantity and quality, leaving the demand for good beef far in advance of the supply. The exportation of nearly 200,000 cattle contributed still further to lesson the beef supply for home market. Advantage was taken of the situation by controlling millions of capital, and by local rings of butchers and marketmen, and the price of beef was thereby raised far above what it would have been in the

ordinary course of trade. All these conditions no doubt had their influence; yet underlying them all was one of vastly greater scope and po-tency. Notwithstanding the enormous the past twenty years or so, the increased supply, even in favorable seasons, has not been at all commensurate with the increase in the demand for beef. The ratio of increase in cattle is with no change in dietetic habits the demand for beef would tend steadily to outrun the supply. But our appetite for beef increases much more rapidly than our numbers. The marketman makes his daily rounds with fresh beef in hundreds of communities where salt pork was eaten almost exclusively twentyfive years ago; and generally throughout the country beef has largely displaced pork on the tables of farmers, mechanics and well-to-do people. This partly because of the universal improvement in the scale of popular living due to general prosperity, but more, per-haps, to the influence of an active school of would-be health reformers who have persistently decried pork as an article of food and created a widespread and unreasonable prejudice against it.

Leaving out of consideration any possible increase in the demand for beef for exportation, we may reasonably an-ticipate that the home demand for beef will continue to increase as fast, if not faster, than the population does; and there can be no marked decline from the present excessive prices until the supply of beef cattle is brought up to the level of the popular requirement. It is not the prime cost of beef cattle in the field or their necessary cost at the shambles, after being driven or carried half across the continent, that chiefly determines the price of the meat to the consumer, but the single fact that the supply is relatively so meager that cattle-raisers can ask and readily get prices which enable them to make twenty, thirty, even fifty per cent. profit per annum on the money invested, selling for thirty cents a pound, live weight, cattle which cost two cents a pound to raise .-Scientific American.

Death to Flies in One-half Hour.

trials in summer has been in the keeping of our dining-room and kitchen free there is no deviation from this. But careful as we might be the pests would get in. We have brushed until shoulders and arm were lame and hands blistered; have used various fly-catchers. sticky fly paper and poison fly paper, discarding the latter several times on account of its poisonous properties and disgusting effects, but returning to it because we did not know what else to do. We will say that our house is very sunny, light and airy—we have no blinds, and can not darken the rooms and so keep the flies out. A short time ago we became alive to the necessity of throwing away once for all the fly paper, having been convinced that it was impregnated with a solution of arsenic. Knowing the efficacy of Persian insect powder-Pyrethrum roseum or cineræfolium—in destroying insect life, we closed the windows and doors of the dining-room, sprinkled a large handful of this powder upon a few live coals and retired to await results. The smoke was quite dense for two hours, yet at the end of that time not one fly was dead, they were somewhat weak in the legs, but soon revived.

After this failure we next purchased a small insect powder bellows for one a small insect powder bellows for one dollar, half filled the receptacle with by shocks, if it turns a little to the right and weeds, the best of stock will become to Iowa; you can't get anything and weeds, the best of stock will become powder and blew it all around the room, or to the left, it is a proof that the wind stunted and less valuable. Nor will libmaking a fine dust. Soon a buzzing was heard, as when a fly is caught in a spider's web, only louder, and in onehalf hour every fly in the room was dead. The fly season is now robbed of its terrors for us, for a few puffs of the low both down both bellows each morning before sweeping keeps our rooms free from flies. The powder costs 60 cents per pound at wholesale, but with care will last some time, for gentle puffs of the powder answer every purpose, as it is only necessary to blow it once where the flies can breath it.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

-Two children, named George and Harriet Grindley, aged eight and nine to stand idle until the storm is over. years, reached Philadelphia the other Windmills are now constructed day, having traveled alone from Man- which the ordinary sails are replaced by day, having traveled alone from Man-chester, England. Their mother is a widow, living in Philadelphia, and has widow, living in Philadelphia, and has over each other without stopping the been in this country three years. When over each other without stopping the she left old England the children were mill. With such a mill there is no fear she left old England the children were placed in the Chesterfield Industrial School, at Manchester, where they remained until sent for by their mother. Tags were sewed to their clothing stating that they were to be forwarded by the wind has no special force. Nevertheless, if the mechanism should the National Steamship line from Manchesters are found disarranged when the storm of the comes the wheel would be shattered. chester, and giving the destination of the little travelers. They were intrusted to the care of the steamship officers, their passage being paid for on this side.

—In Kentucky the Legislature has the degree of standing wet and drought, hence if one sort is injured, by vicissispain sound and bright.—Philadelphia shall be applied to the witness in any

Prevention of Cruelty to Children are as civil cases no inquiry can be made so active that they prevent anything of into the religious belief of any witness.

Pare the Toes of Colts.

It is not generally recognized how much harm comes to horses from the simple overgrowth of the toes; and yet, in the case of young and unshod horses especially, hardly anything is more destructive to their soundness and permanent utility. Judging from the number of colts turned out everywhere with the whole winter growth on their toes, there seems to be a surprising amount of ignorance on this matter; and it becomes the more necessary to draw special attention to the need of paring.

A good average slope for the front of healthy hoof is one forming an angle of forty-five degrees with the ground on which it rests. In other words, if a perpendicular line were drawn upward from the toe, the line of the front of the speculative dealers and combinations hoof would be midway between such vertical line and the flat surface of the sole or ground. But the average foot grows far more rapidly at the toe than the heel, and wears off much more slowly. The heel, too, as it grows, turns inward, so that even with an equal growth it never projects as does the overgrown toe. As the foot increases in length, therefore, the effect is shown and felt advance made in cattle raising during especially at the toe, and with addition to the length of the toe, the front of the foot and of the pastern recedes further from the vertical position, and approaches nearer to the horizontal. So much is this the case, that an increase less than that in population, so that even of one and a half to two inches at the toe will often diminish the angle formed by the front of the hoof and the ground

by one-third. In other words, the an-

gle formed by the front of the hoof and

the ground becomes about thirty degrees instead of forty-five degrees. This increasing obliquity of the foot and pastern throws a greatly increased strain on the cords supporting the fetlock and pastern joints, and gives them an enormously increased predisposure to sprain and injury. But this evil of increased obliquity in the pastern is seriously aggravated by the length of the toe. An increased length of two inches, as suggested, together with the greater obliquity, throws a line rising vertically from the point of the toe at least three inches further forward from the shank, and increases the leverage exerted by the toe to an equivalent amount. If we now consider that this lever is acted on by the weight of the body, and that the fulcrum is at the fetlock and pastern joints, we can see plainly enough how overgrown toes so constantly determine ruinous ringbones in young animals. The extra strain consequent on the increased length and obliquity must be borne by the posterior and lateral ligaments of the fetlock and pasterns; and as these latter come from the sides of the pastern bones, the consequent injury determines inflammation and bony deposits on the sides of the pasterns. Similarly, the back sinews, which act as supports to the joints be-

steadiness of the limbs. In paring, remove the whole projecting lower border of the hoof wall down to the junction with the sole. The greatest danger is from the toes; but the overgrown heels curled in on the sole imprison masses of hard, flaky horn, Heretofore one of the greatest of our bruise the sole and determine corns and farms to improve the more inviting pora train of evil consequences. The pro- tions of the homestead, converting well; but it is especially in summer, apparently condeming for use as pasfrom flies. It is a rule with us that nets shall be in all opened windows and that the net doors must be kept closed, and the fields, that the effects of undue

Windmills.

common on many farms throughout the country. It has become a necessary implement for raising water where stock is having hunted in vain to obtain their have have a second a sec kept. In a general way it may be said fill, retreat to the shade, of which there that there are two kinds of windmills, is liable to be a superabundance, made pivotal and stationary. Pivotal mills are up of worthless trees, which encumber those in which the entire frame of the wood is turned about a strong pivot. the ground they stand upon. The animals grow but little, are always Stationary mills are those in which the small and lean, and are never expected top of the mill only revolves, and is sup- by the owner to be otherwise; and unported upon a framework of masonry.

A foreign exchange gives the following information regarding the construction of windmills. It says that the spot selected for the establishment of a windmill should be far separated from trees, mountains, houses and any elevated object capable of offering resistance to the lowing it to revolve an hour after the tably shrink. It is not surer that water rising and two hours after the setting of will find its own level than that wellthe sun. If the motion is constantly bred and meritorious stock will, in a regular, it is a sign that the wind blows few years, upon such pasturage, get favorably in one direction. If, on the down towards the level of the scrub, contrary, the mill turns irregularly and | for upon soil that grows only poor grass

lishing a windmill. blow both day and night, while the others only blow in the night, in a time of tempest or rain. The operation of milling is the same in a windmill as in a mon to prairie farms—should be rewater-fall; but the care of a windmill claimed, by being thoroughly broken should not be intrusted to any but those up, planted to a suitable crop, and after-

Windmills are now constructed in

civil action, but there is no statute governing the question in criminal cases. In -A circus man has been telling a St. a recent murder trial the objection was Louis newspaper that the best days of raised to one of the witnesses that he the circus are over. Among the reasons was an atheist, and therefore that his lar animal freely because it is falling off he gives for thinking so is that for suc-evidence was not admissable. The in flesh. Among the best stimulants to the circus are over. Among the reasons was an atheist, and therefore that his cess in the circus training must begin question went to the Court of Appeals, early in life, and the Societies for the which decided that in criminal as well

HOME AND FARM.

-Do not allow your fruit trees to overbear. It will pay you to thin out the fruit.—N. Y. Herald. -About one-third of the farming land

in Illinois is rented, either for money or

on shares .- Chicago Tribune. -Fish-farming has become popular with the farmers of Georgia, and there are already 2,500 ponds in that State which have been stocked with German

-It is estimated that 63 per cent of the people of this country are farmers. The percentage used to be about 70, but the increase in manufacturing has caused the decrease.

-Some one writing to the Minnesota Farmer says that a poor milking cow never dies of milk fever; it is only the great milkers which die from this ailment, therefore we should try to lessen the flow of milk.

-"Farmer" asks why his clover should have "frozen out" last winter. Probably because he pastured his field until it was grazed to the bare ground, leaving no aftermath to act as a protection to the roots.-N. Y. Herald.

-The lesson of last year's dry season was that land should be drained and cultivated deep. The lesson of this year's wet weather is that land should be drained and the soil made deep so as to carry away the water. Draining will double the value of nearly every acre of land in Illinois .- Journal of Commerce.

-Baking-plates and pudding-dishes that have been used for a long time need a thorough cleaning occasionally. To do this put them in a kettle of water in which you have put a spoonful of woodashes to one quart of water. Let them boil in this for an hour, and if any grease has been absorbed through cracks in the glazing it will be removed, and piecrust baked on a plate thus cleaned will be sweet and not unwholesome.-

N. Y. Post. -It is a mistake to suppose that a tile drain two and a half or three feet deep will drain a hollow ten or twenty feet distant. Perhaps it may slowly, but in a very wet season, as this has been thus far, wheat and clover will kill out at such a distance from a drain. If the ditch is made four feet deep it will drain a wider surface; but a better way is to make a side drain to the places where water is known to stand in a wet time. -Indiana Sentinel.

-The following are the aggregate amounts received for various kinds of stock sold by Kentucky breeders during the past six months, all the sales being public autions: 208 running horses, \$125,665; 694 trotting horses, \$170,606; 486 Short-Horn cattle, \$141,674; total, \$438,044. The private sales, it is said, swell the aggregate to \$525,000. These figures show the leading position occupied by Kentucky as a stock-breeding State, and speak volumes for the famous blue-grass region. When it is considered that a man can mount a horse and ride through this famous region in one day, the result is astonishing .- Courier-

Neglected Lands in Use for Pasturage.

It is a common practice on many cess should be attended to in winter as these into tillage fields and meadows, ture the remainder. This remainder, many times, presents a sorry sight. If length are to be feared .- Chicago Herald. | the farm is upon land formerly covered with timber, the pasture ground is likely to be thinly set in dwarf blue grass, with patches here and there of white The windmill is a fixture now quite clover, mullein, and possibly a little will cure you. By druggists. sorrel. Rotting logs and stumps are scattered around. The stock, after der this kind of management, drag out

of the kind refered to should never be made the home of improved stock. If bought in good condition, and the transpasses obliquely where it is found, and therefore the place is not fit for estabment as that referred to, for the reason

All neglected, cast-away lands, whethwho have had experience in furling and unfurling the sails at the proper time. On the approach of a shower, the sails should be taken in and the mill allowed should be taken in and the mill allowed up, planted to a suitable trop, and allowed ward seeded down; if for pasture alone, not to one kind of grass, but, to two or three. It is not often enough remembered that it should be a leading object, in growing any grain crop, to pave the way for grass. It is folly to expect good pasture without some preliminary prep-

insure good growth. one kind having passed its best stage another comes to its best and takes its place, and (3) because grasses vary in the degree of standing wet and drought, an equal degree benefited. It should be more the practice to stimulate pastures with special manures. This is as necessary a thing to do as to feed a particutardy-growing grass is nitrate of soda; and this may be used freely on pastures without great outlay, and with prompt and beneficial results .- Natione Live Stock Journal.

-The character of the step-mother whose cruelty will incite three children, two boys and a girl, the eldest only ten years of age, to steal their father's team and wagon, and start upon a journey from Central Dakota to Eastern Iowa-the character of such a woman can be better imagined than described. The children were stopped in their flight when they tried to sell for \$10 the horses and wagon, worth \$200.

-A. B. Camp, a miner at San Benito, Cal., left his family in New England, years ago, and went West to seek his fortune. Having prospered, he sent for his wife. He was in the mine when she arrived, and there she followed him, getting an affectionate reception. They started to leave the mine, he going in advance, when a part of the tunnel caved in, and she was killed.

A Word to Thinkers. A Word to Thinkers.

The perfection of a strengthening medicine consists in its leaving no unpleasant after effects. Whisky, ale, beer and other alcoholic beverages excite the brain and blood-vessels to unnatural activity and while the whirlpool of excitement lasts, all feeling of languor and distress is banished, but when the reaction comes, "the last state of that man is worse than the first." Invalids should trust more to nature for their recovery and avoid the use

to nature for their recovery and avoid the use of stimulauts as altogether injurious. Be partial to a fruit and vegetable diet and choose such medicines as are strengthening to the whole general system. To this end no better remedies can be used than Yellow Dock, Sarremarial Junior Trop Robby Colors calisaya, each of which have separate and distinct virtue, but when blended in a single compound excel all other remedies in giving health, strength and vigor to every part of the body. Such a compound is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla; its harmonious action on the blood, lungs, liver, kidneys and muscular system is astonishing.

THE Atlantic contains a long story about a man who could not tell a lie. It is probably the first time we have ever figured in maga zine fiction.—Norristown Herald.

A PHYSICIAN says: "I know many who had long suffered from dyspepsia, weak lungs, asthma, consumptive symptoms, impure blood, scrofula, etc., and who found quick relief by using Dr. Guysott's Tonic of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, etc."

WATERMELON seeds are now utilized for a soup called puree of melon. No one has as yet gone crazy over it.—N. Y. Mail.

A Youth of Hibernian extraction, in chopping wood with a hatchet the other day was o unfortunate as to graze the thumb of his left hand, with which he was steadying the piece of kindling he was splitting. Ruefully gazing at the injured member, he remarked:
"Begorra, it was a good thing I fid not have hold of the handle with both hands, or I would have chopped it off sure."—New York

Woman's Wisdom

"She insists that it is more important that her family shall be kept in full health than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it that each member of her families is supplied with enough Hon Ritters at the ly is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness, with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—New Haven Palladium.

THE milking stool is the latest in the "dec-oration" line. It is affected only by the cream

Personali

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are af-flicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and brated Electro-Voltaic kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor.

Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty day's trial is allowed.

The man who "lodged a complaint" and "boarded a car" says he is going out of the hotel business.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Is bilious, or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs and fear consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and it

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, im-pure blood, dizziness, sour eructations from the stomach, bad taste in mouth, bilious attacks, pain in region of kidney, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.

"Has there banana body down street?" she inquired with a smile. And as the last word was uttered she went down "kerfiop!"

Proof:—"The Doctor told me to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The daugist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and now I am as well as ever."—A. P. Sanford. Sold in both dry and liquid form.

THEY are afraid of a water famine in Alex-

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1882, New York August 22, 1882, New York August 23, 1882, New York August 24, 1882, New Y	-	And Market 13.	p
CATTLE_Exports	1	NEW YORK, August 22, 1882.	pı
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The state of the s	1	BACON-Clear Rib 14 @ 14%	-
COTTON-Middling @ 12%	1	COTTON-Middling @ 12%	3

is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a cer-tain cure for those painful maladies and weak-nesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

THE American Tonic Sol-Fa association met at Springfield recently. La, mi!-Lowell Courier.

Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Per-fect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists. Eggs six hundred years old have been found in a town in France. It is evident that Daniel Pratt has never lectured there.—Rock-

As the most effectual yet the most mild and harmless remedy for Diarrhes, Dysentery and all summer complaints we would recom-mend our friends to use WAREFIELD'S BLACK-

BERRY BALSAM. It is a never failing remedy. The hotel thief is not a spiritual medium, but he can trance some. A chromo given for the first correct solution.—Burlington Hauk-

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners and make a boot or shoe last twice as long.

WHEN the funds are unsteady-When money is tight .- The Judge. Don't Drain the house. "Rough on Rats." 15c. Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs.

WHEN a man's feelings are so great that he cannot express them, had he not better send them by freight?—Derry News.

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